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945
F-7648
No. 1-59

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



MAR 23 1959

COCOA BEANS
FCB 1-59
March 18, 1959

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION

UP IN 1958-59

Cocoa bean production during 1958-59 is now estimated at 1,925 million pounds, slightly above the October estimate of 1,898 million pounds, and 10 percent above 1957-58 production of 1,747 million pounds. In most major producing areas weather conditions improved as the season progressed, and was a major cause of increased output.

Prices for cocoa were higher than usual during 1958, and consumption decreased. U. S. grindings of raw cocoa during 1958 were 11 percent less than during 1957. U. S. product imports were equivalent to about 116 million pounds of beans during 1958 compared with 130 million pounds during 1957, and 121 million pounds during 1956.

With supplies during 1958 somewhat restricted by a short 1957-58 crop, and some reluctance by manufacturers to pay the higher prices for the cocoa that was available, stocks in consuming countries were drawn upon and inventories reduced.

PRODUCTION

North America

Cocoa bean production in North America during 1958-59 will approximate 180 million pounds, about 5 million pounds more than last year, and 14 percent more than the 1950-51/1954-55 annual average. While the North American production is still small compared with the world's total, there is an upward trend that is expected to continue. More emphasis may be given to cocoa as a means of diversifying the economies of some of these countries, particularly those that are primarily on a "coffee economy."

COCOA BEANS: Production in principal producing countries, averages
1935/36-1939/40, 1950/51-1954/55, annual 1956-57,
1957-58, 1958-59 1/

Continent and country	Average 1935/36- 1939/40 2/	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:					
Costa Rica	14,356	14,289	3/ 19,700	3/ 19,000	3/ 20,000
Cuba	7,000	6,092	5,600	5,100	6,000
Dominican Republic	54,049	73,179	78,700	78,000	75,000
Grenada	8,536	6,684	4,000	4,000	5,000
Haiti	3,349	4,251	3,500	4,000	4,000
Jamaica	4,750	4,822	6,500	7,000	7,500
Mexico	2,500	22,455	31,000	30,000	33,000
Panama	10,418	3,129	3,500	4,500	4,500
Trinidad and Tobago	31,635	18,200	17,000	19,000	20,000
Other North America 4/.....	4,059	4,413	4,500	5,000	5,300
Total North America 4/.....	140,652	157,514	174,000	175,600	180,300
South America:					
Bolivia	5/	5/	6,500	6,500	6,500
Brazil	263,980	274,703	367,860	380,000	365,000
Colombia	25,000	31,790	30,000	31,000	31,000
Ecuador	42,373	59,245	68,000	68,000	70,000
Peru	5/	5/	3,600	4,000	4,500
Venezuela	36,934	38,008	39,600	40,000	40,000
Total South America	368,287	403,746	515,560	529,500	517,000
Africa:					
Belgian Congo	2,809	5,288	10,000	10,600	11,000
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	25,000	37,568	49,600	50,500	46,300
Cameroun	58,350	123,190	129,200	147,700	135,000
French Equatorial Africa	1,871	6/	6,500	7,000	7,000
French West Africa 7/.....	109,937	128,055	170,000	99,200	115,000
Ghana 8/.....	609,363	524,897	589,850	474,300	530,000
Liberia	9/	9/	1,800	2,000	2,000
Nigeria 10/.....	216,318	234,821	303,000	180,000	310,000
Sao Thome and Principe	22,496	17,379	20,000	20,000	19,000
Sierra Leone	9/	9/	5,400	5,600	5,800
Togo	9/	9/	14,000	10,000	10,000
Other Africa 11/.....	9/ 8,154	18,840	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Africa	1,054,298	1,090,038	1,301,350	1,008,900	1,193,100
Asia and Oceania:					
Ceylon	7,931	5,965	6,500	7,000	7,000
Indonesia	3,310	1,928	3,000	3,000	2,600
New Guinea	-	-	4,760	7,500	8,000
New Hebrides	3,916	1,742	2,000	2,000	2,500
Philippines	-	-	3,500	4,000	4,500
Western Samoa	2,326	6,203	7,000	9,000	10,000
Total Asia and Oceania	17,483	15,838	26,760	32,500	34,600
World total	1,580,720	1,667,136	2,017,670	1,746,500	1,925,000

1/ Production for most countries is on an October 1 to September 30 year except for Brazil prior to 1956-57, which is on a May 1 to April 30 basis. 2/ Export data have been used for all countries with the exception of Mexico, Cuba and Colombia. 3/ Some cocoa beans produced in Costa Rica move across the border for marketing in Nicaragua. 4/ Includes Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 5/ Not available. 6/ Included in Cameroun. 7/ Mostly Ivory Coast. 8/ Formerly Gold Coast and British Togoland. 9/ Prior to 1956-57 French Togoland, Liberia and Sierra Leone are included in other Africa. 10/ Includes British Cameroons. 11/ Includes Angola and Madagascar.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments. Other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

In Costa Rica cocoa production during 1958-59 is expected to increase 1 million pounds over the 1957-58 level of 19 million pounds. The main crop, harvesting of which is about completed, is reportedly equal to that of last year. However, the spring crop is expected to be considerably larger than in 1958. In addition to drier weather reducing the pod rot, and higher prices encouraging better cultivation, new plantings made in 1954-55 will start to yield this year.

Cuban production estimated at 6 million pounds during 1958-59 should be aided by more stable conditions in Oriente province where most of the cocoa is grown.

A crop of about 75 million pounds in the Dominican Republic during 1958-59 is expected. The 2 outstanding pests are woodpeckers and rats. Production in future years will probably register only modest increases, since new plantings are said to be only slightly in excess of trees going out of production.

In Grenada favorable weather is reported and harvesting of the 1958-59 crop began with good crop prospects.

The crop in Jamaica was affected by heavy rains in October, which delayed harvesting. At that time only small quantities were coming to market, but an increase was expected during January.

Mexican production during the current year is now estimated at 33 million pounds. Weather during the winter was satisfactory and the spring crop is expected to be good. Fungus growth resulting from high humidity and rainfall is expected to retard the crop slightly.

From Trinidad there are reports of widespread but not severe attacks of Ceratostomella. The Department of Agriculture and the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture are studying means of combatting the disease.

The 1958-59 crop in Dominica is expected to be good but late, while in St. Lucia the first crop is expected to be short.

South America

Production in this area during 1958-59 is estimated at 517 million pounds, 28 million pounds above the October estimate but 13 million pounds below 1957-58 production.

The production outlook during the current year for Brazil is encouraging and the estimate for the country has been increased. Production of 365 million pounds during 1958-59 would be 4 percent below the previous year, but about equal to 1956-57. The Brazilian

BRAZIL: Monthly exports of cocoa beans and products
for crop year Oct. 1957 - Sept. 1958

Month	Cocoa Beans	Cocoa Cake (Bean equiv.)	Cocoa Paste (Bean equiv.)	Cocoa Butter (Bean equiv.)	Total Exports (Bean equiv.)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Main Crop					
Oct. 1957	29,317	653	1,107	6,041	37,118
Nov. 1957	51,532	459	-	8,708	60,699
Dec. 1957	37,509	260	-	5,997	43,766
Jan. 1958	24,138	-	194	3,424	27,756
Feb. 1958	10,379	-	130	3,459	13,968
Mar. 1958	6,407	-	-	4,182	10,589
April 1958	2,295	183	-	3,973	6,451
Total	161,577	1,555	1,431	35,784	200,347
"Temporaro"					
May 1958	4,497	185	-	3,219	7,901
June 1958	28,680	353	-	2,372	31,405
July 1958	32,198	207	-	4,160	36,565
Aug. 1958	28,664	767	-	3,064	32,495
Sept. 1958	4,599	483	-	1,316	6,398
Total	98,638	1,995	-	14,131	114,764
Grand Total	260,215	3,550	1,431	49,915	315,111

Source: Ministry of Finance. (Products converted to bean equivalent by
FAS, Washington)

production figure includes an estimate for the Temporaro crop, marketing of which does not commence until May. Prospects for the coming Temporaro are reported to be excellent, but it is expected to be about a month late due to lack of rains during November.

Since the issuance of the last cocoa report (October, 1958) there have been 2 noteworthy events in Brazil. First, the Brazilian minimum export price was lowered from 44 to 34 cents per pound. Because New York prices had already declined to about this level, there was no great increase in purchases from Brazil. Second, during January of this year the full export bonus on cocoa was increased substantially. This should offer more incentive to production and exports.

During 1958-59 Colombian production is expected to remain at about the same level of the preceding year, 31 million pounds. Plans to increase production have not been very successful, even though there is much interest in achieving this. The cocoa station at Palmira is continuing to operate, and selections planted at several field locations appear to be giving excellent yields. However, this work has attracted little attention and few of the selections are being distributed.

Recent information from Ecuador has raised the estimate for that country to 70 million pounds for the 1958-59 season. This is slightly above the revised estimate for the preceding year. Prospects for this season's crop are excellent.

Cocoa production in Peru is increasing, and output is estimated at 4.5 million pounds for 1958-59. With the increased local and world wide demand and remunerative prices, the outlook for cocoa appears promising. As a means of stepping up production the Agricultural Bank is granting better credit facilities, and also making loans to regenerate old planting areas and to establish new processing plants. More emphasis is being placed on technical assistance.

Production of cocoa in Venezuela has remained fairly constant for several years, with quality of cocoa reportedly deteriorating in some areas. The Ministry of Agriculture has initiated a program to aid producers with credit and technical assistance to rehabilitate old plantations and replant where necessary with improved varieties. Two propagation centers have been established, reportedly capable of producing initially 500,000 plants a year. Plans are to establish demonstrations in the principal producing areas, where extension workers will stress improved cultural practices. The Ministry expects to triple production in 3 or 4 years.

Africa

Total African production during 1958-59 is now estimated at 1,193 million pounds. This is 18 percent above the reduced 1957-58 crop but still below the record 1956-57 outturn. Weather conditions improved as the season progressed and aided the present crop. Greater use of chemical sprays to combat pests and disease is also believed to have increased production.

In Ghana production is now estimated at 530 million pounds. Purchases during the early weeks of the season were disappointing and indicated a poor crop. However, the crop was late and peak purchasing began later than usual. While the present estimate for Ghana is about 12 percent above the preceding year, it is almost 60 million pounds less than in 1956-57, and 15 percent below the prewar average. Postwar production has only exceeded the prewar (1935-39) average in one year, 1948-49, when 623 million pounds were produced.

The Ghana Department of Agriculture during 1956 released the following information concerning age distribution of cocoa trees as of the end of September, 1955:

<u>Age in years</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
0-8	22
8-16	12
16-30	41
over 30	25

Unless there has been a substantial increase in the rate of replanting in the past several years, production will probably remain near current levels for some time. Any increases in production would probably be the result of more successful disease control methods and replanting with higher-yielding varieties.

A record crop of 310 million pounds is expected in Nigeria during 1958-59. This is about 20 percent above the Foreign Agricultural Service October estimate of 258 million pounds, and 7 million pounds greater than the record 303 million pounds produced during 1956-57. Favorable weather and increased use of chemical sprays were the primary reasons for the increase. While recent information regarding tree numbers and age distribution is not available, an FAO survey in 1953 shows the following:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>Number trees</u>	
	<u>:</u>	<u>Million:</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Over 40 years	..:	2	-
25 to 40 years	..:	95	31
10 to 25 years	..:	120	41
5 to 10 years	..:	60	21
Less than 5 years		20	7

It appears that not enough new plantings have been made to compensate for trees that are passing their peak production. This tends to be substantiated by the following table showing new plantings of cocoa in Nigeria since 1950;

Nigeria: New Plantings of Cocoa, annual 1950-1956

Year	: Acres planted	: Effective acreage
	:	: based on 60% survival
1950	4,600	: 2,760
1951	4,300	: 2,580
1952	1,700	: 1,020
1953	3,400	: 2,040
1954	6,700	: 4,020
1955	3,300	: 1,980
1956	6,000	: 3,600
Total	30,000	: 18,000

The Ivory Coast's 1958-59 crop has been reduced by drought. Greater damage was done to cocoa than was estimated in October. Total production during the current year is now estimated at 115 million pounds. The drought has damaged cocoa trees of all age groups, seedlings and young trees being the hardest hit. This adverse effect may extend into 1959-60. The producer price for 1958-59 was set at about 19.7 cents per pound. This is somewhat above the 17.0 cents set by the Ghanaian Marketing Board, but taking into account exchange rates and lower priced consumer goods in Ghana, the 2 prices are about equal. Although the official producer price is 19.7 cents per pound, superior grade cocoa is selling for one or 2 cents higher. Buying agents who made heavy purchases of "courante" quality cocoa early in the season are now having to purchase superior grade so as to meet the 75-percent quality requirement for export.

Cameroun production during 1958-59 is now estimated at 135 million pounds. This is 15 million pounds less than the October estimate, and 13 million pounds less than 1957-58 production. Unusually dry weather during June, July, and August of 1958 reduced the crop somewhat, but was favorable for harvesting and marketing operations.

Fernando Po and Rio Muni are expected to produce about 46 million pounds of cocoa during 1958-59. Fernando Po was the first center of cocoa production in Africa. The cocoa in Fernando Po is produced on large plantations, most of them owned by Spanish and Portuguese planters. Cocoa is the island's most important crop. In Rio Muni coffee is the most important crop.

UNITED STATES: Cocoa Bean imports by country of origin
1953 to 1958 ^{1/}

Continent and Country	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 ^{2/}
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:						
Costa Rica	7,926	12,813	13,973	9,976	10,352	9,366
Cuba	1,621	2,918	2,395	122	3,708	1,868
Dominican Republic	53,533	43,668	48,182	38,418	51,496	51,481
Haiti	4,124	3,961	2,029	3,279	4,246	3,889
Leeward and Windward	716	413	234	157	236	412
Mexico	954	6,519	10,849	4,102	14,912	8,699
Nicaragua	1,801	213	467	97	42	53
Panama	4,402	4,918	5,594	5,355	5,606	5,144
Trinidad and Tobago	9,568	10,004	6,693	11,123	8,271	9,836
Others	571	399	451	1,749	1,040	1,099
Total	85,216	85,826	90,867	74,378	100,009	91,847
South America:						
Brazil	124,445	124,357	142,812	154,821	110,259	101,907
Ecuador	26,718	40,166	26,993	29,886	25,888	25,608
Venezuela	28,848	26,913	25,388	25,434	20,753	21,296
Others	316	420	1,746	1,268	443	2,778
Total	180,327	191,856	196,939	211,409	157,343	151,589
Africa:						
Cameroon ^{3/}	18,719	30,861	22,355	13,481	18,324	12,109
French West Africa ^{4/}	15,414	38,794	49,437	42,469	50,036	39,733
Ghana	160,067	86,603	90,640	109,173	109,242	107,290
Nigeria	92,435	70,669	39,853	102,564	71,182	36,451
Portuguese West Africa ...	1,538	1,538	842	111	2,348	1,412
Spanish Africa	7,122	6,614	4,189	2,425	441	-
Others	1,825	2,150	1,752	984	44	145
Total	297,120	237,229	209,068	271,207	251,617	197,140
Asia and Oceania	2,937	1,512	3,240	2,316	1,402	1,681
Europe	-	677	392	-	261	426
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand total	565,600	517,100	500,506	559,310	510,632	442,683

^{1/} Calendar year.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} French Cameroons.

^{4/} Primarily Ivory Coast.

Source: Bureau of Census.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

In Liberia, the future of cocoa is not promising. Exports have never exceeded 1.4 million pounds for any one calendar year from 1953 to 1957. The growth of cacao has been so discouraging, except for small areas near villages, that the shade trees are being cut down and rubber planted in the former cocoa blocks.

During 1958 Tanganyika is expected to produce about 22,000 pounds of cocoa, and hopes to up this to about 100,000 pounds in the next few years.

Asia

Total production in Asia is now estimated at 34.6 million pounds, slightly less than the October estimate, and about 2 million pounds greater than in 1957-58.

In Indonesia production is expected to decline. There seems to be little interest in improving quantity or quality. The 1958-59 production is now estimated at 2.6 million pounds.

In the other countries of this area, the Foreign Agricultural Service estimates of production have not changed since October.

U. S. SITUATION

U. S. consumption during 1958 dropped from the previous year, as indicated by grindings of cocoa. This decline reflects smaller supplies and resulting higher prices during the year.

United States: Estimated cocoa bean grind and prices 1/ by quarters 1954-1958

Quarter	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	Price	Grind	Price	Grind	Price	Grind	Price	Grind	Price	Grind
	mil.	lbs.	mil.	lbs.	mil.	lbs.	mil.	lbs.	mil.	lbs.
1st	55.2	126.3	45.2	102.7	27.8	125.6	22.9	134.2	43.1	125.2
2nd	63.5	115.9	37.4	95.4	26.1	120.9	27.1	127.9	45.7	108.4
3rd	63.5	101.5	34.0	106.3	28.4	113.0	32.4	115.5	45.9	107.1
4th	48.8	90.7	32.9	116.5	26.4	140.5	39.3	141.0	40.7	121.3
Year ..	57.7	434.0	37.4	420.9	27.2	500.0	30.4	518.6	43.9	462.0

1/ Average Accra-New York wholesale price (cents per pound).

With greater supplies available during 1959, consumption is expected to increase. Prices during the early months of 1959 have been below last year. However, an increase will probably not be reflected until the second quarter of 1959, since there is a lag between price decline and stepped-up usage.

U. S. imports of cocoa beans during 1958 were 442.7 million pounds, 13 percent less than the 510.6 million pounds imported during 1957.

U. S. imports of cocoa butter during 1957 of 13 million pounds were double those of 1956. During 1958 cocoa butter imports amounted to 8.9 million pounds. Imports of other products during 1958 were down slightly from the 1957 level. Imports of cocoa butter and other products are shown in the accompanying tables.

COCOA BUTTER: U. S. Imports, 1953 - 1958

Country of origin	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
			Pounds			
Brazil	3,790,623:	130,357:	574,885:	3,511,682:	5,551,344:	4,195,619
Cameroun	- :	- :	220:	- :	561,499:	165,343
Costa Rica	- :	- :	52,829:	- :	75,079:	70,000
Cuba	- :	45,841:	69,015:	- :	50,000:	146,000
France	313,882:	171,187:	110,395:	88,184:	1,334,354:	198,324
Italy	44,225:	- :	146,338:	1,565,364:	2,264,204:	1,455,743
Jamacia	- :	- :	- :	- :	303,106:	21,200
Mexico	- :	54,555:	262,598:	163,656:	951,075:	33,070
Netherlands ...:	2,000:	33,307:	5,569:	269,068:	677,471:	1,033,774
Philippines ...:	- :	- :	- :	- :	737,160:	458,440
Spain	- :	- :	- :	- :	365,590:	352,872
United Kingdom.:	- :	- :	448:	- :	86,064:	488,096
Venezuela	62,168:	27,366:	28,126:	193,344:	201,956:	217,185
Others	11,499:	37,462:	23,410:	213,608:	276,895:	78,702
Total	4,224,397:	500,075:	1,273,833:	6,004,906:	13,435,797:	8,914,368

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Census.

CHOCOLATE UNSWEETENED: U. S. Imports, 1953 - 1958

Country of origin	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
			Pounds			
Brazil	7,474,159:	8,270,188:	6,988,149:	2,715,195:	3,065,155:	1,020,286
Cuba	- :	381,000:	70,000:	- :	215,300:	182,500
Dominican Rep. :	16,086,737:	16,720,438:	15,955,221:	15,782,921:	14,175,554:	15,190,250
France	320,549:	110,230:	- :	22,046:	- :	55,200
Netherlands ...:	110,830:	302,762:	909,869:	1,293,732:	1,312,822:	1,236,315
Spain	- :	- :	109,040:	946,269:	797,748:	907,267
United Kingdom.:	22,400:	197,120:	11,200:	11,200:	10,000:	-
Others	1,063:	332,438:	260,338:	29,583:	49,830:	337,509
Total	24,015,738:	26,314,176:	24,303,817:	20,800,946:	19,626,409:	18,929,327

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Census.

COCOA UNSWEETENED AND PRESS CAKE: U. S. Imports, 1953 - 1958

Country of origin	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
Pounds						
Brazil	13,417,358	14,858,665	13,555,780	15,119,320	12,790,490	2,662,296
Costa Rica ...	-	-	48,165	36,704	41,561	112,721
Cameroun	-	-	767,541	1,543,915	3,353,511	5,615,810
Dominican Rep.:	10,000	410,466	32,000	20,000	484,001	72,000
France	4,350,326	6,616,771	6,185,224	4,345,231	4,015,151	5,068,539
Italy	27,006	2,290,806	1,423,472	1,261,844	2,688,613	4,635,426
Jamaica	606,983	927,701	607,040	398,537	1,967,337	1,202,794
Netherlands ...	9,804,489	17,024,725	19,126,594	20,162,700	20,766,078	25,594,156
United Kingdom:	14,102,595	21,167,738	24,562,207	20,709,647	16,211,659	7,133,648
West Germany ..	768,343	2,308,398	2,591,758	3,931,383	5,207,100	7,925,550
Mexico	-	1,130,606	208,140	1,950	440,770	1,032,985
Others	1,860,261	843,396	1,692,383	2,159,993	1,514,507	2,362,096
Total	44,947,361	67,579,272	70,800,304	69,691,224	69,480,778	63,418,021

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Census.

CHOCOLATE, SWEETENED, N.E.S., 10 cents per pound or more: U. S. Imports
1953 - 1958

Country of origin	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
Pounds						
Belgium	30,696	38,570	32,498	120,802	94,189	211,049
Dominican Rep.:	84,000	158,083	72,000	20,520	-	-
France	22,586	10,132	17,778	21,428	18,743	14,011
Germany, West :	152,733	164,371	254,358	533,253	866,610	1,145,758
Israel	34,853	122,161	179,479	91,174	121,401	172,044
Italy	2,211	2,385	20,115	733	41,408	18,902
Mexico	46,910	45,983	63,487	54,246	14,056	18,606
Netherlands ...	2,340,395	1,458,134	2,599,325	2,573,172	2,988,130	2,541,637
Norway	17,504	12,150	10,648	18,219	9,788	12,794
Switzerland ...	174,140	203,191	379,016	832,948	694,512	754,306
United Kingdom:	445,238	475,767	764,198	737,295	577,782	580,701
Others	606,405	379,564	145,625	310,407	291,644	328,217
Total	3,957,671	3,070,491	4,538,527	5,314,197	5,718,263	5,798,025

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Census.

COCOA SWEETENED 10 cents per pound or more: U. S. Imports, 1953 - 1958

Country of origin	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 ^{1/}
			Pounds			
Belgium			2,196:	-	-	-
Canada	1,300:	31,959:	-	-	-	-
Dominican Rep. ...	-	3,000:	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	2,921:	-
Germany, West ...	-	-	946	-	78,576:	98
Israel	-	-	-	-	8,880:	-
Italy	-	277:	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	19,700:	86,696:	67,409:	240,811:	247,782:	75,711
Sweden	-	-	-	6,608:	-	-
Switzerland	790:	-	-	5,768:	564:	49,417
United Kingdom ...	11,088:	74,368:	16,913:	50,145:	17,701:	79,836
Total	32,878:	196,300:	87,464:	303,332:	356,424:	205,062

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Census.

CHOCOLATE SWEETENED BARS, not under 10 pounds: U. S. Imports, 1953 - 1958

Country of origin	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 ^{1/}
			Pounds			
Belgium	-	-	2,204:	2,205:	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	-	1,500:	-	-	-	-
Dominican Rep. ...	240,000:	382,867:	397,920:	337,980:	528,000:	437,200
France	-	-	-	2,921:	-	-
Germany, East ...	1,250:	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, West ...	-	-	103,350:	1,200:	-	56,648
Israel	-	44,784:	99,936:	-	-	-
Netherlands	62,856:	100,870:	126,356:	35,000:	86,203:	161,709
Switzerland	109,313:	86,652:	250,330:	418,353:	692,548:	640,709
United Kingdom ...	356,335:	450,235:	295,786:	4,500:	41,490:	280,628
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	1,764
Total	769,754:	1,066,908:	1,275,882:	802,159:	1,348,241:	1,578,658

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Census.